IN THE CLAIMS:

The text of all pending claims, (including withdrawn claims) is set forth below. Cancelled and not entered claims are indicated with claim number and status only. The claims as listed below show added text with underlining and deleted text with ~~strikethrough~~. The status of each claim is indicated with one of (original), (currently amended), (cancelled), (withdrawn), (new), (previously presented), or (not entered). Please AMEND claims * and ADD new claims * in accordance with the following:

1. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a driving device connecting a driving power supply source to an output terminal connectable to a capacitive load; and

a power distributing circuit connected between the driving power supply source and the driving device without providing another power distributing circuit between a reference potential point and the driving device.

2. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the power distributing circuit is a resistive element having an impedance whose value is not smaller than one-tenth of the value of a resistive component of the conducting impedance of the driving device.

3. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 2, wherein the power distributing circuit is a high-power resistor having a capability to handle power higher than the allowable power of the driving device.

4. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the power distributing circuit is a constant-current source.

5. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the driving power supply source outputs a plurality of different voltage levels in a selective manner.

6. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 5, wherein the power distributing circuit includes a plurality of power distributing units, one for each of the plurality of different voltage levels.

7. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 6, wherein each of the power distributing units has a function as a switch for selecting one of the plurality of different voltage levels.

8. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the driving device is a device whose input withstand voltage is higher than an output voltage.

9. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a driving device connecting a reference potential point to an output terminal connectable to a capacitive load; and

a power distributing circuit ~~inserted~~ connected between the reference potential point and the driving device without providing another power distributing circuit between a driving power supply source and the driving device.

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10. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 9, wherein the power distributing circuit is a resistive element having an impedance whose value is not smaller than one-tenth of the value of a resistive component of the conducting impedance of the driving device.

11. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 10, wherein the power distributing circuit is a high-power resistor having a capability to handle power higher than the allowable power of the driving device.

12. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 9, wherein the power distributing circuit is a constant-current source.

13. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 9, wherein the driving power supply source outputs a plurality of different voltage levels in a selective manner.

14. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 13, wherein the power distributing circuit includes a plurality of power distributing units, one for each of the plurality of different voltage levels.

15. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 14, wherein each of the power distributing units has a function as a switch for selecting one of the plurality of different voltage levels.

16. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 9, wherein the driving device is a device whose input withstand voltage is higher than an output voltage.

17. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a plurality of driving devices driving a plurality of capacitive loads and formed in integrated-circuit form; and

a power distributing circuit ~~connecting~~ connected between each of the plurality of driving devices ~~to~~ and a driving power supply source ~~or to a reference potential point~~ without providing another power distributing circuit between each of the plurality of driving devices and a reference potential point.

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18. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 17, further comprising a diode inserted between each of the capacitive loads and a corresponding one of the driving devices.

19. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 17, wherein each of the power distributing circuit is a resistive element having an impedance whose value is not smaller than one-tenth of the conducting impedance of the driving device divided by the number of driving devices connected to the power distributing circuit.

20. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 19, wherein each of the power distributing circuit is a high-power resistor having a capability to handle power higher than the allowable power of the driving device.

21. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 17, wherein each of the power distributing circuit is a constant-current source.

22. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 17, wherein the driving power supply source outputs a plurality of different voltage levels in a selective manner.

23. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 22, wherein the power distributing circuit includes a plurality of power distributing units, one for each of the plurality of different voltage levels.

24. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 23, wherein each of the power distributing units has a function as a switch for selecting one of the plurality of different voltage levels.

25. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 17, wherein the driving device is a device whose input withstand voltage is higher than an output voltage.

26. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 17, wherein a ground terminal of each of the integrated driving devices is connected to the driving power supply source via the power distributing circuit.

27. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 17, wherein a ground terminal of each of the integrated driving devices is connected to the reference potential point via the power distributing circuit.

28. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 17, wherein a series connection of each of the power distributing circuit and a switch device is provided between each of the driving devices and the driving power supply source or the reference potential point.

29. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 17, wherein the capacitive-load driving circuit is constructed as a driving module containing a plurality of driving integrated circuits for driving the capacitive loads.

30. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 29, wherein each of the driving integrated circuits comprises a high-voltage output device whose input withstand voltage is increased up to a driving power supply voltage, and a flip-flop that drives a control input of the output device to a full-swing level either at the driving power supply voltage or at the reference potential.

31. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 29, wherein each of the driving integrated circuits includes a buffer driven by a logic voltage, and wherein an output of the buffer is connected to an input terminal of the each driving device, and the power distributing circuit to an inverting input terminal of the each driving device, thereby applying self-biasing to the driving device by a voltage drop occurring across the power distributing circuit.

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32. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 29, further comprising a switch device inserted between the power distributing circuit and the driving power supply source or the reference potential point, and the switch being caused to conduct after the driving devices have been switched into a conducting state.

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33. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit including a configuration in which a driving power supply source is connected to an output terminal via a driving device, wherein the driving power supply source outputs a plurality of different voltage levels in a selective manner and the driving power supply source raises or lowers an output voltage in steps by switching the output voltage between the plurality of voltage levels within a drive voltage amplitude, while retaining ON/OFF states of the driving device.

34. (CANCELED)

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35. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit for driving a capacitive load, connected to an output terminal, by a driving device, comprising a resistive impedance inserted in series to the output terminal, wherein the resistive impedance provides an impedance whose value is not smaller than one-tenth of the value of a resistive component of the conducting impedance of at least one of the driving devices.

36. (CANCELED)

37. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 35, wherein the resistive impedance is a distributed resistor showing a resistance value not smaller than three-tenths of the value of a resistive component of the conducting impedance of at least one of the driving devices.

38. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 35, further comprising:

a driving power supply source connected to the output terminal via the driving device; and

a power distributing circuit inserted between the driving power supply source and the driving device.

39. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 35, further comprising:

a reference potential point connected to the output terminal via the driving device; and

a power distributing circuit inserted between the reference potential point and the driving device.

40. (ORIGINAL) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 35, further comprising a plurality of driving devices, for driving a plurality of capacitive loads, formed in integrated-circuit form, wherein each of the driving devices is connected to a driving power supply source or a reference potential point via a power distributing circuit.

41. (PREVIOUSLY AMENDED) A plasma display apparatus having a capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a driving device connecting a driving power supply source to an output terminal ; and

a power distributing circuit connected between the driving power supply source and the driving device.

42. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 41, wherein the capacitive-load driving circuit is used as a driving circuit for driving address electrodes.

43. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 42, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

thickness of a conductive layer of each of the address electrodes is reduced to one half or less of the thickness of a conductive layer formed from the same material as the conductive layer of each of the X and Y electrodes.

44. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 42, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

each of the address electrodes is formed from a plurality of conductive metal layers, and an arbitrary one of the conductive metal layers is omitted.

45. (PREVIOUSLY AMENDED) A plasma display apparatus having a capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising: a driving device connecting a reference potential point connected to an output terminal ; and

a power distributing circuit inserted between the reference potential point and the driving device.

46. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 45, wherein the capacitive-load driving circuit is used as a driving circuit for driving address electrodes.

47. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 46, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

thickness of a conductive layer of each of the address electrodes is reduced to one half or less of the thickness of a conductive layer formed from the same material as the conductive layer of each of the X and Y electrodes.

48. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 46, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

each of the address electrodes is formed from a plurality of conductive metal layers, and an arbitrary one of the conductive metal layers is omitted.

49. (PREVIOUSLY AMENDED) A plasma display apparatus having a capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a plurality of driving devices driving a plurality of capacitive loads and formed in integrated-circuit form ; and

a power distributing circuit connecting each of the driving devices to a driving power supply source or a reference potential point

50. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 49, wherein the capacitive-load driving circuit is used as a driving circuit for driving address electrodes.

51. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 50, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

thickness of a conductive layer of each of the address electrodes is reduced to one half or less of the thickness of a conductive layer formed from the same material as the conductive layer of each of the X and Y electrodes.

52. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 50, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

each of the address electrodes is formed from a plurality of conductive metal layers, and an arbitrary one of the conductive metal layers is omitted.

53. (PREVIOUSLY AMENDED) A plasma display apparatus having a capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a driving device connecting a driving power supply source to an output terminal ; and

the driving power supply source selectively outputs a plurality of different voltage levels .

54. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 53, wherein the capacitive-load driving circuit is used as a driving circuit for driving address electrodes.

55. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 54, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

thickness of a conductive layer of each of the address electrodes is reduced to one half or less of the thickness of a conductive layer formed from the same material as the conductive layer of each of the X and Y electrodes.

56. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 54, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

each of the address electrodes is formed from a plurality of conductive metal layers, and an arbitrary one of the conductive metal layers is omitted.

57. (PREVIOUSLY AMENDED) A plasma display apparatus having a capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a driving device driving a capacitive load connected to an output terminal, wherein

the capacitive-load driving circuit comprises a resistive impedance inserted in series to the output terminal.

58. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 57, wherein the capacitive-load driving circuit is used as a driving circuit for driving address electrodes.

59. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 58, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

thickness of a conductive layer of each of the address electrodes is reduced to one half or less of the thickness of a conductive layer formed from the same material as the conductive layer of each of the X and Y electrodes.

60. (ORIGINAL) The plasma display apparatus as claimed in claim 58, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

each of the address electrodes is formed from a plurality of conductive metal layers, and an arbitrary one of the conductive metal layers is omitted.

61. (ORIGINAL) An inductance-load driving circuit for driving an inductive load, connected to an output terminal, by a driving device, wherein a resistive impedance is inserted in series to the output terminal.

62. (ORIGINAL) The inductive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 61, wherein the resistive impedance provides an impedance whose value is not smaller than one-tenth of the value of a resistive component of the conducting impedance of at least one of the driving devices.

63. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a plurality of driving devices driving a plurality of capacitive loads and formed in integrated-circuit form; and

a power distributing circuit connecting each of the plurality of driving devices to a driving power supply source or to a reference potential point, wherein:

the capacitive-load driving circuit is constructed as a driving module containing a plurality of driving integrated circuits for driving the capacitive loads, and

each of the driving integrated circuits comprises a high-voltage output device whose input withstand voltage is increased up to a driving power supply voltage, and a

flip flop that drives a control input of the output device to a full-swing level either at the driving power supply voltage or at the reference potential.

64. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a plurality of driving devices driving a plurality of capacitive loads and formed in integrated-circuit form; and

a power distributing circuit connecting each of the plurality of driving devices to a driving power supply source or to a reference potential point, wherein:

the capacitive-load driving circuit is constructed as a driving module containing a plurality of driving integrated circuits for driving the capacitive loads, and

each of the driving integrated circuits includes a buffer driven by a logic voltage, and wherein an output of the buffer is connected to an input terminal of each driving device, and the power distributing circuit is connected to an inverting input terminal of each driving device, thereby supplying self-biasing to the driving device by a voltage drop occurring across the power distributing circuit.

65. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a driving device connecting a driving power supply source to an output terminal connectable to a capacitive load; and

a power distributing circuit connected between the driving power supply source and the driving device, the power distributing circuit being a resistive element having an impedance whose value is not smaller than one-tenth of the value of a resistive component of the conducting impedance of the driving device.

66. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a driving device connecting a driving power supply source to an output terminal connectable to a capacitive load; and

a power distributing circuit connected between the driving power supply source and the driving device, the power distributing circuit being a constant-current source.

67. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a driving device connecting a driving power supply source to an output terminal connectable to a capacitive load, the driving device being a device whose input withstand

voltage is higher than an output voltage; and

a power distributing circuit connected between the driving power supply source and the driving device.

68. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a driving device connecting a reference potential point to an output terminal connectable to a capacitive load; and

a power distributing circuit connected between the reference potential point and the driving device, the power distributing circuit being a resistive element having an impedance whose value is not smaller than one-tenth of the value of a resistive component of the conducting impedance of the driving device.

69. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a driving device connecting a reference potential point to an output terminal connectable to a capacitive load; and

a power distributing circuit connected between the reference potential point and the driving device, the power distributing circuit being a constant-current source.

70. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a driving device connecting a reference potential point to an output terminal connectable to a capacitive load, the driving device being a device whose input withstand voltage is higher than an output voltage; and

a power distributing circuit connected between the reference potential point and the driving device.

71. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit, comprising:

a plurality of driving devices driving a plurality of capacitive loads and formed in integrated-circuit form; and

a power distributing circuit connected between each of the plurality of driving devices and a reference potential point without providing another power distributing circuit between each of the plurality of driving devices and a driving power supply source.

72. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 71, further comprising a diode inserted between each of the capacitive loads and a corresponding one of the driving devices.

73. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 71, wherein each of the power distributing circuits is a resistive element having an impedance whose value is not smaller than one-tenth of the conducting impedance of the driving device divided by the number of driving devices connected to the power distributing circuit.

74. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 73, wherein each of the power distributing circuits is a high-power resistor having a capability to handle power higher than the allowable power of the driving device.

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75. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 71, wherein each of the power distributing circuits is a constant-current source.

76. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 71, wherein the driving power supply source outputs a plurality of different voltage levels in a selective manner.

77. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 76, wherein the power distributing circuit includes a plurality of power distributing units, one for each of the plurality of different voltage levels.

78. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 77, wherein each of the power distributing units has a function as a switch for selecting one of the plurality of different voltage levels.

79. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 71, wherein the driving device is a device whose input withstand voltage is higher than an output voltage.

80. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 71, wherein a ground terminal of each of the integrated driving devices is connected to the driving power supply source via the power distributing circuit.

81. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 71, wherein a ground terminal of each of the integrated driving devices is connected to the reference potential point via the power distributing circuit.

82. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 71, wherein a series connection of each of the power distributing circuit and a switch device is provided between each of the driving devices and the driving power supply source or the reference potential point.

83. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 71, wherein the capacitive load driving circuit is constructed as a driving module containing a plurality of driving integrated circuits for driving the capacitive loads.

84. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 83, wherein each of the driving integrated circuits comprises a high-voltage output device whose input withstand voltage is increased up to a driving power supply voltage, and a flip flop that drives a control input of the output device to a full-swing level either at the driving power supply voltage or at the reference potential.

85. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 83, wherein each of the driving integrated circuits includes a buffer driven by a logic voltage, and wherein an output of the buffer is connected to an input terminal of each driving device, and the power distributing circuit is connected to an inverting input terminal of each driving device, thereby applying self-biasing to the driving device by a voltage drop occurring across the power distributing circuit.

86. (NEWLY ADDED) The capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 83, further comprising a switch inserted between the power distributing circuit and the driving power supply source or the reference potential point, and the switch being caused to conduct after the

driving devices have been switched into a conducting state.

87. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the capacitive-load driving circuit is used as an electrode driving circuit of a plasma display apparatus to drive address electrodes thereof.

88. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 87, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

a thickness of a conductive layer of each of the address electrodes is reduced to one half, or less, of a thickness of a conductive layer formed from the same material as the conductive layer of each of the X and Y electrodes.

89. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 87, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

each of the address electrodes is formed from a plurality of conductive metal layers, and an arbitrary one of the conductive metal layers is omitted.

90. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 9, wherein the capacitive-load driving circuit is used as an electrode driving circuit of a plasma display apparatus to drive address electrodes thereof.

91. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 90, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

a thickness of a conductive layer of each of the address electrodes is reduced to one

half, or less, of a thickness of a conductive layer formed from a same material as a conductive layer of each of the X and Y electrodes.

92. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 87, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

each of the address electrodes is formed from a plurality of conductive metal layers, and an arbitrary one of the conductive metal layers is omitted.

93. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 17, wherein the capacitive-load driving circuit is used as an electrode driving circuit of a plasma display apparatus to drive address electrodes thereof.

94. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 93, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

a thickness of a conductive layer of each of the address electrodes is reduced to one half or less, of a thickness of a conductive layer formed from a same material as a conductive layer of each of the X and Y electrodes.

95. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 93, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

each of the address electrodes is formed from a plurality of conductive metal layers, and an arbitrary one of the conductive metal layers is omitted.

96. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 71, wherein the capacitive-load driving circuit is used as an electrode driving circuit of a plasma display apparatus to drive address electrodes thereof.

97. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 96, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

a thickness of a conductive layer of each of the address electrodes is reduced to one half, or less, of a thickness of a conductive layer formed from a same material as a conductive layer of each of the X and Y electrodes.

98. (NEWLY ADDED) A capacitive-load driving circuit as claimed in claim 96, wherein:

the plasma display apparatus is a three-electrode surface-discharge AC plasma display apparatus in which the address electrodes are formed on a first substrate and X and Y electrodes are formed on a second substrate; and

each of the address electrodes is formed from a plurality of conductive metal layers, and an arbitrary one of the conductive metal layers is omitted.